# CONGRESS.

The District of Columbia's Debts.

THE ARMY BILL.

Reduction of the Numbers and Expenses of the Soldiery.

MR. DAWES' FINANCIAL PLAN.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1874. Mr. Hager, (dem.) of Cal., presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State, protesting against any jurther subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION. He also presented a resolution of the California Legislature, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress to use their influence to have articles 5 and 6 of our treaty with China modified so as to discourage the further

influence to have articles 5 and 6 of our treaty with China modified so as to discourage the nurther imm gration of Chinese to our shores. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In presenting the resolution Mr. Hager said the subject of Chinese immigration was of the highest importance to the people of his section, and was rapidly assuming such proportions as to require the attention of the federal government. The subject is not understood either upon the floor of the Senate or throughout the country. He read from the treaty referred to, and said the people would not object if its terms were observed, out its provisions are violated every day. There were now 80, '96 Chinese in California, and not one in a thousand came there in accordance with the treaty. Again, this immigration was contrary to the laws of Congress to suppress the slave trade. The immigration to Australia had been suppressed, and similar steps must be taken by our government. In a recent conversation with Governor Low, Minister to China, that gentleman linformed him that the Emperor of China was opposed to this immigration; but it was carried on from the port of riong Kong, to which place the Chinese were enticed by agents and from there simpped to California. These Chinese did not come to that State with their lamilies or surrounded by home comforts, but came under contract for service labor. They were all owned by companies in san Francisco, who had their agents in China to secure them for service labor, which they could not do, and the consecuation and send them on nere. It was well understood by immigrants from Europe that in California they must come in competition with Chinese labor, which they could not do, and the consecuation of the chinese was inexpensive, and it was impossible for other labor to compete with it. Thousands of our own people are now in the streets of San Francisco, desinate of the necessaries of hie, because they have been crowded out by Chinese labor. China migut send to this contribution of the conserve of directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Reis-tions to advise with the President in regard to the tions to advise with the President in regard to the expediency of opening negotiations with the Emperor of China, with a view to the modification or enlargement of the Burlingame treaty so as to check the importation to the United States of Chinese lemaies for immoral purposes, and Chinese males and cooles for purposes of fulfilling contracts for service labor.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., said the Senate was not the treaty making power, that power resting with the President entirely. He thought there was no precedent for the resolution proposed, and therefore objected to its present consideration. It was laid over.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., submitted a memorial of citizens of Panadelphia and New Jersey, asking the right of way across Leaue island. Pa. to

citizens of Phinadelphia and New Jersey, asking the right of way across Leasue island, Pa., to afford the farmers quick transit to the city of Philadelphia. Referred to the committee on Naval Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Va., introduced a bill to re-

fleve the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee

on Public Lands, rep. of Nev., from the committee on Public Lands, reported uniavorably on the Senate bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on commercs, reported lavorably on the bill to remove the wreck at the entrance of the narbor of San Francisco, Cal. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Johnston, (dem.) of Va., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bil approving the act of the District of Colum-bia Legislature relating to the pulsues of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada., introduced a bill to inart. STRWART, Or Nevaula, Introduced a bit to in-crease the pension of Mrs. General Summer. Re-ferred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. SPRNCER, (rep.) of Ala., by request, intro-duced a bill relating to sales under deeds of trust in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Com-mittee on the District of Columbia.

mittee on the district of Columbia.

Finance.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, submitted a resolidion that the bili to equalize the national bank circulation, which has been under discussion several weeks, be made the special order for Mondaynext after the morning hour, and that two days be allowed for general debate, after which the speeches be limited to ten minutes each.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., objected to any limitation of the debate.

Mr. Sherman withdrew the latter part of his resolution in regard to two days for general debate

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the latter part of his resolution in regard to two days for general debate and the enforcement of the ten minute rule, and said be would ask that the bil be made the special order for Monday next; and upon that or the next day he would ask for the limitation of the debate to two days, and the enforcement of the ten minute rule after that time.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

s Commission. Morrill, of Vermont, moved that the amend-

Mr. Morrall, of Vermont, moved that the amendment be laid on the table. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendment of the committee agreed to.

The bill being before the Senate for further amendment, Mr. Makikimon, (dem.) of N. J., moved to Strike out the appropriation of "\$30,000 for the preservation of cosming and equipage from moth and mindew," and insert "\$6,000." Lost—Yeas 12, navs 29.

and mildew," and insert "\$0,000." Lost—Yeas 12, nays 28.

The same gentleman moved an amendment authorizing the secretary of War to sell clothing and supplies on hand not actually required for the use of the army, and that the gross proceeds of such sale be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. West, (rep.) of La., explained that it had been the law for several years to allow supplies to be kept on hand. For instance, the supply of cloth was kept and issued for clothing as needed.

The amendment was lost—Yeas 12, nays 28.

Mr. Hamilton, (rep.) of Texas, moved to strike out the proviso in the section appropriating \$100,000 for army contingencies, declaring that none of the minds so appropriated should be expended directly or indirectly for any use not strictly necessary and not directly connected with the military service of the government. The motion was lost.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., moved to strike out the provise in the section appropriating \$105,000 for the expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits, declaring that no money appropriated by the act should be paid for recruiting the army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts.

yond the number of 25,000 emisted men, including Indian scouts.

Mr. Logan said any attempt to reduce the number of soldiers would indirectly disorganize the army. It was not proposed to reduce the number of regiments or companies. The pay of an army did not create a great expense. It was the transportation of army ordnance stores, the pay of conficers, &c., and not the mere pittance paid to the soldier. Congress sometimes got in an economical humor and made a grand raid on some department, discharged about twenty-five cierks and then inought it had done something wonderful. In a week or two atterwards the employment of double the number of temporary clarks was authorized in the same department, and this was called economy.

thorized in the same department, and this was called economy.

Mr. West said over \$4,000,000 were saved by this bill, and an army of 25,000 was large enough.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wist, said he would support the amendment. It was well known that the most victous kind of legislation was that of grating general legislation on appropriation pulls. Besides, the Committee on Appropriations had no authority over this subject. It was reorganizing the army, and properly belonged to the Maintary Committee.

Mr. WEST-No, we do not propose to raorganize the army.

Mr. Carpenter—Well, according to the gentleman's theory he might abolish the whole of the
line and leave the officers, and the army would not

be reorganized:
Mr. Wastr—suppose the gentieman goes into a fight with a company of thirty men, and comes out with eight or ten, would his company be re-

Mr. Logan-Well, it would be pretty badly disorganized. (Laughter.)
Mr. Mossull. of Maine, said no troops were required in the South now, and therefore there was no necessity for a large army. The place soldiers

are needed is on the frontier, and 1,000 soldiers now in the harbor of New York might be sent there.

to-day it be to meet on monday hear, which agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton, (rep.) of Texas, opposed any reduction of the army. Indian depredations were always going on, and troops were required to keep down the Indians. The people of his State were now preparing to put 2,000 into the State service to protect them from Indian hostilities.

The request of the House for a committee of conference on the bill in regard to paying annulies to the seminole Indians was granted, and Messrs. Buckingham, Ingalis and Stevenson were appointed on the committee on the part of the Senate.

Buckingham, Ingalis and Stevenson were appointed on the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. West said there were 5,000 non-combatants in the army, and the object in making the reduction was to force them to go into the field.

The amendment of Mr. Logan was then rejected by a vote of 25 mays to 18 yeas.

Mr. Logan said as economy was to be the order of the day, and the men of the army were to be reduced in number, he moved an amendment, providing that the Secretary of War shall consolicate the regiments to twenty-five and muster out supernumerary officers after such consolication and after examination by the board of officers to be appointed by him.

Rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

The oni was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Watght, (rep.) of lows, submitted a resolution authorizing the committee on Civil Service and Retrenament to employ a clerk. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davis, (dem.) of West Va., the Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and he ex, lamed its provisions. The total amount appropriated by the bill or the next fiscal year as reported by the committee is \$904,000. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was \$1,44,000. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year is less than hall that appropriated for the present for the present one.

The bill having been read, Mr. Hirchcock, (rep.) of Neb., moved an amendment, approviating \$50,000 for a military post on the north fork of the Loup River, Neoraska, and submitted a letter

Neb., moved an amendment, approriating 0,000 for a military post on the north fork of the up River. Neoraska, and submitted a letter on the Secretary of War as to the necessity of

establishing this post.

Mr. Davis objected to the amendment, as it properly belonged to the Army Appropriation bill, and erly belonged to the Army Appropriation bill, and not this one, which is for seacoast defeaces only.

Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote by which the Army bill was passed, so as to allow the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraski (Mr. Hitchcock) to be offered to that bill. Agreed to.

The amendment was then offered to that bill and agreed to.

The Army bill was passed as amended.

The Fortification bill was then amended so as to provide that the appropriations therein made should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the bill was then passed.

On the motion of Mr. Sakgent, (rep.) of Cal., the President protem, was authorized to fill the va-

on the motion of Mr. Sakgent, (rep.) of Cal., the President protein, was authorized to fill the vacancy in the Committees on Privileges and Elections and on Education and Labor, made vacant by the death of Mr. Sumner.

The senate then, at a quarter to five, on the motion of Mr. Scott, proce ded to the consideration of executive business, and, after a short time, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1874.

THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLION BILL.
After the reading of the journal, Mr. Dawes, of Mussacausetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave notice that on Monday next he should ask the privilege of bringing before the House the consideration of what is generally termed the Four Hundred Million bill, with the understanding toat amendments reducing the amount would be admitted. He should himself introduce an amendment to limit the issue to

The SPEAKER stated that at the close of the morning hour on Monday the bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland Canal would come up, and after that the bill to prevent the importation of

after that the bill to prevent the importation of infectious and contagious diseases. After this inter onl was disposed of ne would recognize the gentleman from Massacausetts.

THE GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Georgia contested election case, the majority report being that Mr. Hawis, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat; that Andrew Sloan, the contestant, is; the minority report taking the opposite position. All the republican members of the committee join in the majority report and all the democrats in the minority report.

After discussion till two o'clock the election case went over till to-morrow.

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. SCHUMARES. Of New York, presented a

THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, Of New Yoo k, presented a memorial, preamble and resolutions of the Medical Society of the city of Brooklyn and Kings county. New York, composed of 250 members, physicians and surgeons, asking Congress to place the rank of the hedical corps of the army on the same looting in regard to rank, pay and promotion with the medical corps of the navy and with other staff corps.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business in relation to the District of Columbia.

THE DEETS OF THE DISTRICT.

A bill appropriating \$250,000 for an iron and masonry bridge across the easiern branch of the Potomac, hear the present Abacosta bridge, was reported from the District Committee, and after these cases of the easiern branch of the present committee, and after the cussion the enacting clause was stricken out. reported from the District Committee, and after discussion the enacting clause was stricken out. A oil to provide for the payment of scaool teachers in the District also gave rise to discussion. The oil appropriates \$27,000 for the pay of school teachers from the 1st of September, 1873, to the 1st of Marca, 1874, the money to be regarded as an advance to be deduced from moneys which Congress may hereafter appropriate for expenditures in the District.

Messrs. G. F. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., and Frye, (rep.) of Mc., advocated the bill. The latter stated that there were rew cities in the United States

eight months.

AIT. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., argued against the idea that members of Congress and government employés did not pay taxes in the District. Such an idea was absurd and preposterous, as no person spent a dollar who did not therepy contribute to the paym not taxes. He regarded the til as a contession upon its face of the bankruptcy of the District, and it was one of the severest reflections that could be made on the organic act that authorized.

Confession upon its face of the bankruptcy of the District, and it was one of the severest reflections that could be made on the organic act that authorized

TWO SEPARATE AND ANOMALOUS GOVERNMENTS in the District. The Board of Public Works did wantever it peased. It ran in debt to any extent, and then when its creditors came asking their due to the Board came to Congress and said, "our treasury is empty. We are bankrupt, and Congress owes it to itself to pay these people." This would go on just as long as the Board of Public Works was authorized to make the expenditures it was maxing and to incur the debts it was incurring. The persons who had taken the bonds of the District and the certificates of indebtedness of the learn of rubile works at flity or sixty cents on the dollar would be coming to Congress and saying. "You created this Board of Public Works it has not alshonored." He had no doubt that the credit of the Board of Public Works in the market was not any credit which relied on the Ireasury of the United States.

Mr. Sperk, (dem.) of Pa., opposed the bill, and contended that Congress might as well be asked to pay school teaners in the Territories. He held that the district authorities should have regulated the length of the school rund.

Government should have regulated the length of the School rund.

Government should pay Taxes.

Mr. Eldridge (dem.) of Wis., a member of the District Committee, advocated the bill, and reminded the House that the bill was not the voluntary act of the District Committee, but was reported in obedience to the order of the House. He thought that the government ought to pay taxes in proportion to its property in the district.

Mr. Pelham, (rep.) of Ala. another member of the District Committee, moved to increase the appropriation to \$300,000, as that sum would be necessary for school expenses during the present bession, and there was no probability of their ever being paid in any other way.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that he had recently introduced a resolution looking

would not see a har and square representative of his district if he did not vote 'nay' on that proposition.

Mr. O'Brien, (dem.) of Md., said he would vote for the oil, but he could not do so unless he had the privilege of giving the reason for his vote. He argued that the constitution of the District government responsible for its acts. Besides, he had an affection for the school teachers of the District. He meant, of course, the lemale teachers. (Laughter.) He knew their worth. The ground of his affection for them was that one who was a short time ago a teacher was now his wife.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the bill, and argued that the most objectionable part of it was that which declared it to be an advancement to be deducted from future appropriations for expenditures, in the face of a declaration in a law of last session that the Board of Public Works should have no power to make any expenditures on behalf of the general government. He moved to strike out that part of the bill.

Mr. G. F. Hoar implored the House not to be

diverted from the simple proposition before it by the discussion of the constitutional question as to the relations of the District government to the state government. The Legislature and officers of the District government were the agent- of Congress appointed by the President. They had left the school teachers of the District without pay for several months, and Congress was bound to see that that injustice was corrected.

Mr. Pelham's amendment to make the amount

Mr. Pelham's amendment to make the amount \$300,000 was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Cotton, (rep.) of lowa, the provision in receivence to the reduction of the amount appropriated from fluore appropriations for expenditures was amended by striking out the words "for expenditures."

Mr. Holman's amendment to strike out that whole provision was rejected.

Mr. Merriam (rep.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the same provision and insert in lieu of it a provision authorizing and directing the District authorities to levy and collect hax to an amount equal to the appropriation on personal property and on banks and other corporations in the District. It was evident, he said, that while the teachers ought to be paid there was a sent ment against giving more money to the District authorities. His amendment would obviate that objection by making it a loan.

ing it a loan.
Mr. Merriam's amendment was agreed to by 100

to 63.

The bill was isid aside to be reported favorably. The committee then rose and reported back the bills which it had considered.

A bill giving the approval of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacostia and Potomac Railroad in the District was passed.

Action on the other two blins—the bridge bill and the school teachers' blin—was deterred till to-morrow, and the house, at twenty-five minutes past five o'cock P. M., adjourned.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Special Meeting to Reconsider the Vote on the Rejected Amendments to the By-Fee Likely To Be Raised to \$1,000.

In accordance with a request, signed by eighty Exchange was held yesterday afternoon with a view or reconsidering the vote taken on the 3d inst., rejecting the proposed amendments to the bylaws. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Franklin Edson, who presided, after the call was read by the Secretary, stated that, so far as the meeting was concerned, there could be no reconsideration of the vote taken on the 3d inst. It would establish a dangerous precedent, and should not be entertained. Sugestions, however, might be made to the Board of Managers, but anything that came before them would not be recognized as official.

Here Colonei L. H. REED jumped up and said hat, as there were no rules whereby public meetings of that body could be properly conducted, it was essential that some action should be taken in the matter. With such rules the present meeting could not have taken place, and he, therefore, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare rules for the government of public meetings of the Exchange.

The Chair, amid muca confusion, ruled that Mr. Reed was out of order, and here began what re-sulted in one of the noisiest meetings the Exchange

ever held.
Mr. H. W. SMITH took the liberty of dissenting Mr. H. W. SMITH took the liberty of dissenting from the decision of the Chair that nothing but suggestions could be entertained by that officer, and contended that, inasmuch as many of the members at the previous meeting did not sufficiently understand the questions upon what they were voting, he being one of the large number, they had a right to move for a reconsideration of the vote, and he therefore appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Haif a dozen members here sprang to their feet and claimed the attention of the President; but he declined to notice them and put the question of Mr. smith's appeal, which resulted in the Chair being sustained.

Again some of the members insisted upon formally reconsidering the vote on the matter of raising the initiation fee from \$5.0 to \$1,000, and, though the chairman repeatedly advised them that they were out of order it was somewhat difficult to quiet them.

A member at this juncture moved to adjourn, and, it being seconded, the motion was put and ejected by a very decided vote. Mr. Theo. Perry obtained recognition by the art. Theo. Perry obtained recognition by the

the motion.

General Horatio Rekd now obtained the floor, and, in seconding Mr. Perry's resolution, claimed that at the meeting of the Exchange on the 3d inst. the 2,300 members had not a lair chance of giving expression to their views. It was time that the majority began to act, and he believed, as they were democratic in their reclings, they would do so. All of them had an interest in the matter before the meeting. It was not now, as when they were young men, that eight or ten could get together and control the majority. The members should control themselves. He did not want any traps spring nor discussion stifled, but he wanted the majority to rule, and therefore hoped that the resolution would be adopted.

One or two other members attempted to speak; but the cries of "Question" drowned their voices. Colone I. H. Reed, however, succeeded in obtaining a hearing, and again moved to adjourn, masmuch as the only argument against the raising of the initiation fee was, as he understood, "the noxious efficives of the retiring rooms." Mr. Reed's motion was received with such a volley of hisses it was not seconded.

Amid a perfect bediam of cries for the chairman General Hobatio Read now obtained the floor.

sses it was not seconded.

Amid a perfect bediam of cries for the chairman to put the question on the resolution of Mr. Perry it was submitted to the members and carried with but two dissenting votes. Adjourned.

## HORSE NOTES

Mr. H. Robbins, who resides in Merchantville, S. J., recently sold to a private gentleman, of California, a pair of Hamoletonian mares for the sum of \$13,000. They were raised by Mr. Robbins, and used by him as a private team. The mares, for beauty and speed, are considered the finest pair ever raised in that part of New Jersey. They were shipped to Captain William Kohl, of California. W. H. Humphrey, the owner of the trotting geld-

ing Judge Fullerton, offers to match him against any horse, mare or gelding, the race to come of over the Fleetwood Park track, for \$10,000 a side. The challenge of the owner of Thad Stevens has been accepted by the owner of Joe Daniels, and the race will take place at Sacramento, Cal., between the 1st and 15th of July next. The match is for \$10,000 a side; the distance four miles.

Mr. T. Fairbanks, of Chatham, Ontario, Canada, has purchased of Mr. Withers the imported hors Bienkiron, by Saunterer, dam Federowna, by Kingston, five years old, for \$500, gold.

## THE HORSE MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In reading your account of "the horse mystery" I cannot help coming to the conclusion that there is really but little mystery about it. In all probability the horses, like ourselves, have suffered from the effects of the long-continued northwest winds; and now that those winds have blown over winds; and now that those winds have blown over we shall all recover together, unless, indeed, the horses have been overworked or subjected to overmedical treatment. These winds, I have noticed, have produced the most anomalous symptoms in man, bringing into activity every latent physical weakness; more especially any weakness in the long tract of mucus memorane—very long in man, but much longer in the horse. It would be strange if the norse old not suffer when such cold winds blow. The treatment required consists in giving the animal an extra leed or two o corn per day.

New York, March 19, 1874. G. HERRING, M. D.

## A SAD TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday morning Patrick Duffy, a man twenty-seven years of age and born in Ireland, while suffering from a fit of delirium tremens, ascended to the roof of the four story tenement nouse No. 11 Caroline street and fell to the pavement, thus receiving injuries which resulted in death soon atterwards. The body was removed to the First precinct station house and Coroner Eickhoff notified. Deceased lived at No.

## PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Christ's Teaching to Men of Olden Time-Our Sad Experience in Following It-Hope, Joy, Love and Peace. Plymouth lecture room was densely packed last evening. Mr. Beecher's table was adorned by a pretty bouquet of flowers. After the usual open-

when I think of what a time it was in Judea and Gallee in Christ's time, now the people resisted one invasion after another, how they were oppressed and how the Roman Governors persecuted them—when I consider all this, I am impressed with one leature in the Lord's ministry—nat is, that everywhere He impressed the people not to be anxious, "He not excited, come to Me and I will give you rest," and even at the last of His life He said, "Peace I give you," and the first words He spoke alter the resurrection were, "Peace be with you," and all through His ministry, amid anxieties about what was going to happen, He continually breathed ser-nity, sweetness, hope, joy and peace. Now, in our Christianity, I feel we are signally decledat in this. We are an excessively nervous people; our political

sweetness, hope, joy and peace. Now, in our Christianity, licel we are signally deficient in this. We are an excessively nervous people; our political affairs are continually stirring us up. All our habits of intercourse tend to make us a people whose nervous system is superexcited; we go at everything with so much enthusiasm; we centre ourselves on results; and the consequence is a lack of serenity, a lack of peace, a lack of rest, which belong to the development of the Christian character, and which we need.

THE VIRTUES OF AGGRESSION
we are full of, but which it comes to the province of kindness and gentle influence and that elevation of the soul of thistians who are inted up by divine inspiration we are signally deficent, and we find we lut too much emphasis on little things—things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will barely remember; things that a year hence we will be a large like things, and the power of little things, and the

what does it amount to? Now, if I could only stay where I ge sometimes want a capital islow I would be! I get sometimes above the power of little things, and the Power of Power of The Holv Ghost seems so large, spherical, universal; and, while I am in that mood, I leel myse! a fool for allowing things to disturb me as I have done in the lower mood, and, I think I will stay there; but I don't. In an hour I am down at the bottom again, fighting the devil in some one's bathe, just as II there never had been any revelation, transfiguration or anything else. What a hiserable dusiness it is for us to fritter away our time as we do! We are men expectant of crowns. Where is our nobinty? Where are our larger leelings? Where are we Followers of christiff. He was the God of peace the God of hope and the God of confort, and by what title are we His disciples? Well, that is good talk, but I to morrow God should take away one of my children how it would upset me. It would bankrupt me ma minute. I have been here many years preaching this to you, and I am as infirm (you may not know it) as an old, rattling wagon. Nothing touches any of my congregation that I do not feel. I live in you and or you. When sorrow comes to you I feel It for a time as you do; but does any one say it is loss? We have invested, we have put our treasure where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, not theves break through and steal. Now, my dear chind, Anna Vreeland has gone home, and I feel for the sorrow of Brother and Sister Vreeland; but where is the loss, We are enriched. We have see one more Christian made perfect. God is bringing us. God is bringing joy to many through sorrow. Oh, that I could send peace to the hearts that mourn. Oh, that I could bring the Carist to you in such a way that the could ob the self-place of old, say "PEACE BE WITH YOU."

My God, held us all in this place, and sanctify it to us by the revelation! Lift us above the things of this world, that we may not be disturbed by its troubles, but abide in a settled peace!

### THE ERIE STRIKE.

Mr. A. Goddes, the New York freight agent for the Eric Railroad, stated last night to a HERALD reporter that the company "has trouble" with the whole force of laboring hands-that is, about 500 men altogether. Of these 250 or 300 are em ployed in New York, and the remainder in Jersey in dispute would probably be arranged at once; i not, the company will proceed to engage fresh hands without delay. He also said that thus far the men have made no attempt to prevent or in-timidate new hands from going to work. They had only endeavored to dissuade new comers from accepting the 10h.

rejected by a very decided vote.

Mr. Theo. Perry decided vote.

The meeting:—

Resolved. That the Board of Managers be respectfully requisited to anisonal acceptions and \$10 of the eyinky it is not manner as that the initiation fee shall be raised to a second acceptance by a two-thirds voie, to be taken by ballo; and that hereafter all bylaws or amendments to the bylaws be ratined by ballot, instead of rice voc. as now required.

In submitting the resolutions Mr. Perry said that they should vote understandingly upon all questions that come up; but they had not been enabled to do so, and hence these tamultous gatherings. The raising of the lee of initiation from \$500 to \$1,000 was not for the consideration of the pairry sum of money that would in consequence by realized, but it was for a more important micher; they were getting too crowded in the building, it was never intended for the use to which it was put, and the great list of metalty among the members demonstrated more potently than words its unhealthfulness; the gases —

A MEMBER—OR, too much gas!

Mr. Perry part of the building, made so in part by the noxious effluvia of twenty-one retring rooms, told the story of tuelr headaches, loss of appetite and general deblinty. They must have a new and suitable building for the transaction of business, and the matter must assume proper shape in time.

Colonel I. H. Reed moved an adjournment, but the majority, in not the very best humor, rejected the motion.

General Moratio Reed now obtained the foor, and, in seconding Mr. Perry's resolution, claimed the definition of the solution of the solutions of the pair the second of the exchange of the exchange of the exchange of the retroit of discussions at the rate of twenty-clene tenting to the late and the rate of twenty-clene tenting to the reduction of police, who are stationed near the company's premises, so as

Selzures of Impure Meat at the Jersey City Ferries-The City's Health Threatened by the Use of Immature Veal.

One of the greatest miseries brought upon the city by the want of cheap transportation is that arising from the sale of impure and diseased meat. There is pienty of good, healthy meat in the country, and to place it in the market at a

meat. There is pienty of good, healthy meat in the country, and to place it in the market at a reasonable price we require cheap transportation. As it is, the railroad and steamboat monopolies absorb the profits which should accrue to the farmer, and most mercilessly put the people of New York under trightfully heavy contribution.

As many as 320 quarters of improper veal were seized yesterday morning at the Barciay street ferry, between two and three o'clock. They came over the Midland and Erie roads. A large portion was from the dairy districts of Orange country, where caives are killed off at a very carry age. This impure, immature meat was hidden in out of the way corners and concealed inside boxes that were supposed to contain poditry. The new and wideawake hands who are engaged in this disgraceful traffic have watchers stationed at the different ferries, and are thus enabled to run this poison into the market by stealth. A quantity of this kind of garbage comes down on barges from Newburg and other river towns. The calves are bought from the farmers at about seventy-five cents a head, and the purchasers dispose of the hide for more than that sum. The meat brings three and sometimes five cents a pound. Every one knows that good veal cannot be bought on the hoof for less than from twelve to fifteen cents a pound. This sickly veal—or "bob," as it is called—is disposed of in the lower part of the city; but may be lound in the shops up town, where it is sold to the poor. To put a stop to this outrageous trade the authorities of Jersey City must give a helping hand. They should order an inspection of ali meats passing through the limits of the municipality, and seize impure meat, besides punishing those who may be lound selling it. Colonel bevoe, the Superincendent of Markets, and, the market clerks aided the inspectors from the Board of Health. They and their adds were entirely inadequate to the task of preventing the damaged article from being run across the river, ior, while the colonies and his men were wat CORONERS' CASES.

The Burning of Mrs. Mangin. Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Ann Mangin, late of No. 208 West Twentieth street, who was burned to death last Saturday night by her clothes taking fire from a kerosene lamp, which fell on the stove. The jury lound that the occurrence was accidental, and the husband of occased, who had been arrested on suspicion, was discnarged by the Coroner.

Pushed Down Stairs and Killed. Coroner Woltman was yesterday notified to hold an inquest, at No. 555 Ninth avenue, on the body of Amnia Schrible, a little girl, eleven years of age, whose death, it is alleged, resulted from injuries received on the 8th inst., by naving been pushed down a flight of starts by an unknown boy. The Twentieth precinct police are in search of the boy.

The Fatal Trapeze Casualty. Coroner Eickhoff will to-day make an investiga tion into the circumstances attending the death of James Sylvester, the youthful trapeze performer, only nineteen years old, who was killed by a fail at the Thirty-fourth street Theatre on Thursday evening, as heretofore reported in the HERALD. During the last three months deceased had been urging the manager of the theatre for a position, and a week since he was engaged for a fimited period.

The Miller Malepractice Case. An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Wolt-man in the case of Mrs. Catharine Miller, who,

# EMILE OLLIVIER.

Refusal of the French Academy to Receive the Royalist Statesman.

The "Man with the Light Heart"-A Panegyrist of Napoleon III.

M. GUIZOT ON THE RAMPAGE.

PARIS, March 6, 1874. The incident of the hour in Paris is the refusal of the French Academy to receive M. Emile Ollivier, owing to some passages in the inaugural address of the latter which contained a panegyric of Napocaeded their dicretion in declining for political reasons to receive with the usual formalities a member of their body who had been duly elected; but al the circumstances of this pretty that it may be a well to recanitulate them ab oco. M. EMILE OLLIVIER

is the ex-Prime dinister of Napo'eon III, who was in office when the Pranco-German war broke out, and it was he who pronounced those ill-starred words—"We indertake the war with a light heart." Frenchmen, who set a great store by words, rapturously cheered these at the time they were speken; but when the hour of tied them like a millstone round the neck of the speaker, and flung him out of power with them. Since then the flight heart" has been a standing opprobrium andtorment to Emile Ollivier, so that he has not dared to show his face among his countrymen. The greater part of the last two years he spent in Italy, being beyond doubt THE BEST CIRSED FRENCHMAN AT LARGE;

the man whom, coequally with Bazaine, French

from a lampposi; vet, before all this, he has had

his days of overwheiming popularity. Born at Marseilles in 1824, he entered at the Bar as soon as he was of age, and rapidly distinguished himself by his eloquence and by the servor of his republican principles. Though he was but twenty-three when the revolution of 1848 broke out he was appointed to a prejectship by the new government, and gavesuch signal proofs of ability that when Louis N pdeon dismissed him for his liberal zeal he was already accounted a rising politician of the highest order. After the coup detail of 1851 he returned to practise at the Bar; but in 1857 he was elected to the Corps Législatif as a republican. and from that time till two years after his reelection, in 1863, he spoke up valiantly for the public liberties along with Jules Favre, then his parent reason, Emile Ollivier seceded from the republicans and teclared himself ready to support the Emperor if the latter would embark on a lib-eral policy. As a republican he had been immensely popular, but his apostasy raised a great outory. He was reviled as a renegade and hireling, and it was reported that he had been paid for his desertion; but M. Ollivier contended that re flection had convinced him it was wiser to make the best of the government one had than to pin one's faith to an ideal that could only be realized by a revolution, and there is no cause for supposing that this allegation or his motives is not correct one. In the upshot he spent the next five years as a neutral liberal, voting, indeed, with the republicans in lavor of all progressive bills, but refusing to join in factious opposition. He, in short, assumed the position of a man who would be prepared to accept office so soon as the Emperor would yield to his views, and he let himself be taken to the Tuileries and presented to Napo seon III. The Emperor had not then made up his long time making up his mind to it; but, finding Ollivier clever, devoted and trustworthy, he at length mustered courage to take his leap in the dark, and, on the 2d of January, 1870, dismissed to form a liberal Cabinet. It was under these circumstances that the new Prime Minister was elected to the Academy. The enthusiasm excited among all educated liberals by his accession to office was unbounded. It was thought that Napoleon Ill. really meant to abjure despotic practices, and the politician who had converted him to this determination received universal honor as the shrewdest of statesmen and patriots. It is true he was not an author, but this made no difference, for the Academy had often admitted eminent orators into their company, and the academicians' purpose on this occasion was to testhe autocrat of 1851 into the paths of constitutionalism. So, with both M. Guizot and M. Thiers to back him, Emile Ollivier was elected by twentyseven votes out of twenty-eight. But here a few particulars are necessary concerning the origin, functions and customs of THE "ACADEMIE FRANCAISE."

This learned corporation was founded 240 years ago by Cardinal Richelieu, and consists of forty members. It was instituted to provide a literary senate which should maintain the purity of the national language and also compile a dictionary to serve as a statute book of the French tongue. This dictionary, which has been in process of composition for nigh upon two centuries and a half, the letter Z can scarcely be hoped for till the year 2100, by which time, as most of the words in the earlier portion of the work will have become obsolete, it will probably be found necessary to begin over again; but this is not to the point. The Academy has always been a much respected body, and to belong to it is esteemed crowning honor of a French writer's career. The vacancies are filled up by the academicians themselves-that is, when a member dies his late colleagues meet together not earlier than forty days after his death, and appoint him a successor, subject to the approval of the Sovereign or President of the Re public, as the case may be. There have been instances of elections annuited by royal prerogative, as, for example, that of Piron, which Louis XV cancelled; but such cases are rare, and, though the Academy has frequently marked its opposition to different sovereigns by electing members avowedly antagonistic to the Crown, it has been the practice to ratify such elections without protest. NAPOLEON III. set a conspicuous pattern in this respect.

Throughout the Second Empire the Academy became the stronghold of the Orleanists, and its elections were conducted much more with reference to the anti-imperialist sentiments of the can didates than with regard to their literary merits. But the Emperor allowed the Academy full independence, nor even uttered a word of displeasure at the names submitted to him. When a candidate has been elected he is not immediately privileged to take his seat, but a day is appointed for his public reception, and he must then read an inaugural address recounting the life and writings of the member whom he has succeeded. As this address is expected to be a carefully written essay, ample time is given to prepare it, and the reception generally occurs some ten or twelve months after the election. It is always a very attractive sight, which draws together crowds of authors, noblemen and ladies of high society. The member elect, arrayed in a black coat, embroidered with palm leaves, knee breeches, rumes and a sword, is led into the room by two of his colleagues, who act as sponsors; and he reads his address, which is then "replied to" by another member, to whom the address has been communicated in advance; it is, in fact, read beforenand in private to the whole Academy, and the oldest member receives the new one in the name of the corporation. After this the new member takes his place with the others, votes at the elections, assists in compiling the dictionary above mentioned and receives a fee of \$300 yearly from the State. In short, from that hour he belongs definitely to the Academy, and is able to write after his name, "De l'Académie Français"-words as much coveted as the letters "M. P." are in England.

M. Emile Ollivier had, as above said, been

elected to the Academy at the time when ponular stasm was most rampant about him; that is, in January, 1870. In August of the same year all the enthusiasm had vanished—he was turned out of omce,

PORCED TO FLY THE COUNTRY. and his inaugural address, which, in the due course of things, would have been delivered in November, was perforce adjourned until after the peace. But even when peace was signed it was not thought expedient immediately to receive "The Man with the Light Heart." Public opinion, which was making a military scapegoat of Bazaine, was resolved to make a political scapegoat of Ollivier. People laid the blame of the whole campaign and its horrible disasters on his shoulders; and, though it was well known by accurately informed persons that Ollivier was emphatically a man of peace and had been all along opposed to the war, Frenchmen in general would listen to no justification. If Ollivier had reappeared in Paris he might have been

So, time after time, his reception was postponed until, public ranco, naving got blunted, at last it was decided the other day that he might now be received without danger. But hereon occurred the hitch which has resulted in the indefinite adjournment of the reception. In the address which he had written reviewing the career of his predecessor—Lamartine—stood a passage warmly eulogizing Napoleon III., and when the address was submitted, according to usage, to a committee of the Academy, M. Guizot demanded that this panegyric should be stricken out. This Emile Ollivier

THE INCRIMINATED LINES.

were, he said, a tribute of gratitude and respect he paid to the memory of a sovereign who had been maligned, and he would not alter a comma of them. They were, in truth, spirited lines. Alluding to the fact that Lamartine had never appreciated Napoleon III. at his just worth, though he had learned in the end to respect him, Ollivier wrote:-"But if he had known nim as I did: if he could have witnessed his gentleness and quiet dignity, his readiness to please, his constant anxiety to govern us Frenchmen according to the best of our interests; if he could have seen now nobleminded and kindly he was, now generously just and hearthy patriotic, he would have done more than respect him-he would have loved him."

M. GUIZOT and the Oriennist, legitimist and republican members of the Academy could not, of course, stomach these lines; and, forgetting how often he had made the Academy a vehicle for court speeches against Napoleon III., M. Guizot now had the prasumption to argue that the Academy was no place for pontical discourses and that he must confine himself to purely literary matter. Alter a stormy correspondence M. Guizot was reduced to silence, but the matter was then referred to the whole Academy, sitting in private committee, and the learned gentlemen, fearing the excitement that might attend the public reception after all this preparatory wranging, decided to support M. izot. Accordingly Emile Ollivier was informed that since he refused to do as he was bidden his reception would be adjourned sine die.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY voted this resolution by sixteen votes to six, so As it will interest American readers to have

THE FULL LIST OF ACADEMICIANS I give them in the order of their seniority according to date of election :-

ing to date or election:—

MM. Tmers, Guizot. Mignet, Victor Hugo, Patin,
Count de Rémusat, Duke de Noadles, Nisard,
Bisnop Dupanioup, De Saey, Legouve, Count de
Fatioux, Emie Augier, De Labrade, Juses Sandeau,
Duke de Brogile, Octave Feuiliet, Carné, Duau e,
Doucet, Fleury, Jules Favre, Autran, Chaude Bernard, Count d'Haussonville, Count de Champagny,
Auguste Barbier, Jules Janin, Marmier, Duverbier,
De Hauranne, Duke d'Aumale, Litté, De Lomeine,
St. Réne, Tamandier, Alexandre Dumas, Caro and
Mézières.

I leave Emile Olivier out de second

I leave Emile Ollivier out of account, though he cannot be excluded eternally. Should Napoleon IV, he restored it is more than probable that the Academy will think it prudent to rescind their anti-Bonapartist resolution, and the Prime Minister of Napoleon Iil. will tuen be received with deference. For the present the whole affair is cal-

DO PAILE OLLIVIER GOOD.

The ultra-Bonapartists, who had hated him before, are touched by his featty now, and are rallying round him. In fact, reaction produces such strange results in France that one must be quite prepared to see "The Man with the Light Heart" returned to the Assembly by some Bonapartist constituency, and perhaps, in course of time, be come a Capinet Minister again. I may add that Emile Ollivier is a slight, lean man, with a pale face, thin whiskers, squinting eyes and very sneeny speciacles. He does not look made of the stuff from which statesmen are generally moulded; but he has that incomitable perseverance and tenacious obstinacy which mark Frenchmen of lief in himself.

# A LIQUOR DEALER'S RUSE.

The Temperance Dodge in Brooklyn-A Lively Time in a Gin Mill-How the Old Ladies Were Sold.

There was a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and boys gathered in Nassau street, near Fuiton last night. They were led there by an advertising dodge of a bill poster, who is part owner of a gin mill at No. 9 Nassau street, and who adopted the ruse in order to collect a crowd at his place and have, in the theatrical parase, a little benefit of his own. He placarded the city with posters, setting forth that the lady crusaders would hold s temperance prayer meeting at his place, and the dodge had just the effect he desired. Not only was the little seven by nine place packed by the guilible, but there were a couple of thousand on the side walk and in the street pusning and elbowing each

walk and in the street pusning and elbowing each other and straining their eyes to see what was going on. There were two barrenders beaind the bar dealing out the whiskey and raking in the money as fast as possible. Occasionally an inquiry would be made by some person about the temperance meeting, when one of the barkeepers would smite pleasantly and say that he regretted to state that they had received a despatch from the ladies saying that they had concluded to postpone their prayer meeting until next Wednesday night.

An old lady who was attracted by the advertisement, really thinking a meeting was to be held, elbowed her way through the crowd at eight o'clock and marched into the back room, where she was greeted by a roar of laughter from the roughs who had garhered to enjoy the joke. Shortly after eight o'clock two middle-aged women also entered the saloon and were moving towards the back room, when one of the crowd sung out, "Sold!" The women hastly leit the place and disappeared. The crowd became so great that Roundsman Phelan and several policemen were obliged to clear the street.

## A GOOD DEED BRINGS \$1,000,000 TO A FLORIDA MAN.

We find the following in a Jacksonville, Fla.,

We find the following in a Jacksonville, Fla., paper of recent date:

More than twenty years ago Major Waldo A. Blossom, who is now in Jacks-nville, was a resident of Washington. While there, chance cast in his way a young man, named Larimer, in whom he became deeply interested. Larimer had been led astray by the influence of wicked associations, and was utterly dissolute and dissipated—to all appearance a moral and physical wreck.

It is more than probable that Major Blossom discovered redeeming qualities in the young man, notwithstanding the depths to which dissipation had orought mim, for the "Good Samaritan rescued him from the gutter, gave him a pleasant home, assisted him by counsel and the aid of fine social inducences to make himself a new man. After his reformation was affected, the young man returned to his parents, who resided in Colorado, and for a number of years his generous benefactor heard nothing of him.

In December of last year Major Blossom's attention was called to an advertisement in a Bostom paper, over the signature of "Larimer," inquiring the address of W. A. Blossom. He responded to the inquiry, and soon received a letter from the parents of his former protégé, in Castello county, Colorado, informing him that their son, in dying, had willed his property to him, in gratitude for the kind deeds of years agone.

The letter, which feelingly alluded to this act, gave the sequel to the reformed man's life. He applied himself vigorously to business after his return to Colorado, became an honorable and useful member of society, and in a few years amissed a large fortune, all of which, valued at \$1,000,000, will fall into the possession of Major Blossom next June.

June.

No act of genuine charity is ever lost. Somewhere in the conservatory of good deeds the plant will put forth its blossoms and shed its perfume, perhaps in the baim and ordinance of the eternal morning, perhaps in the suoded light and murky atmosphere of the mortal life.